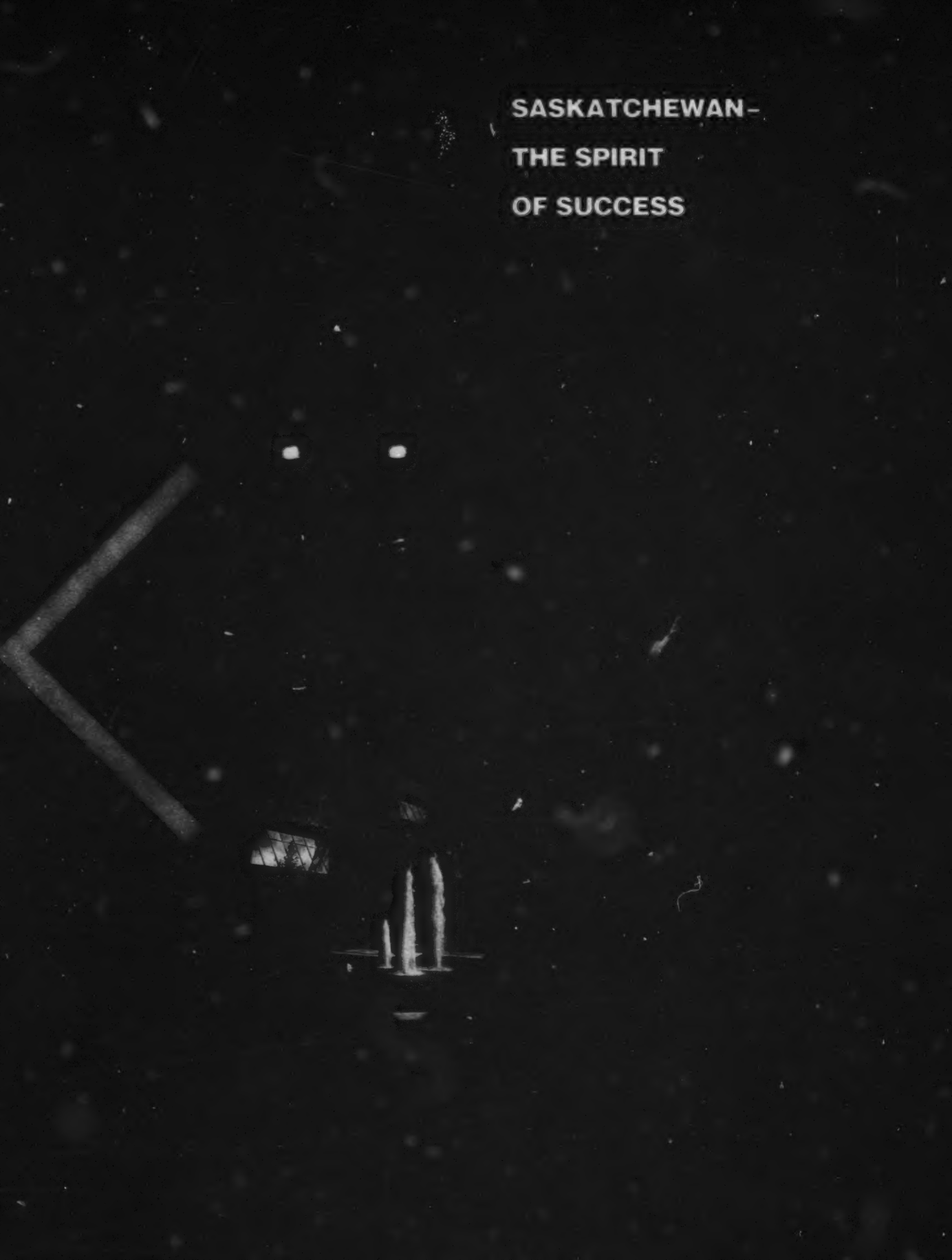
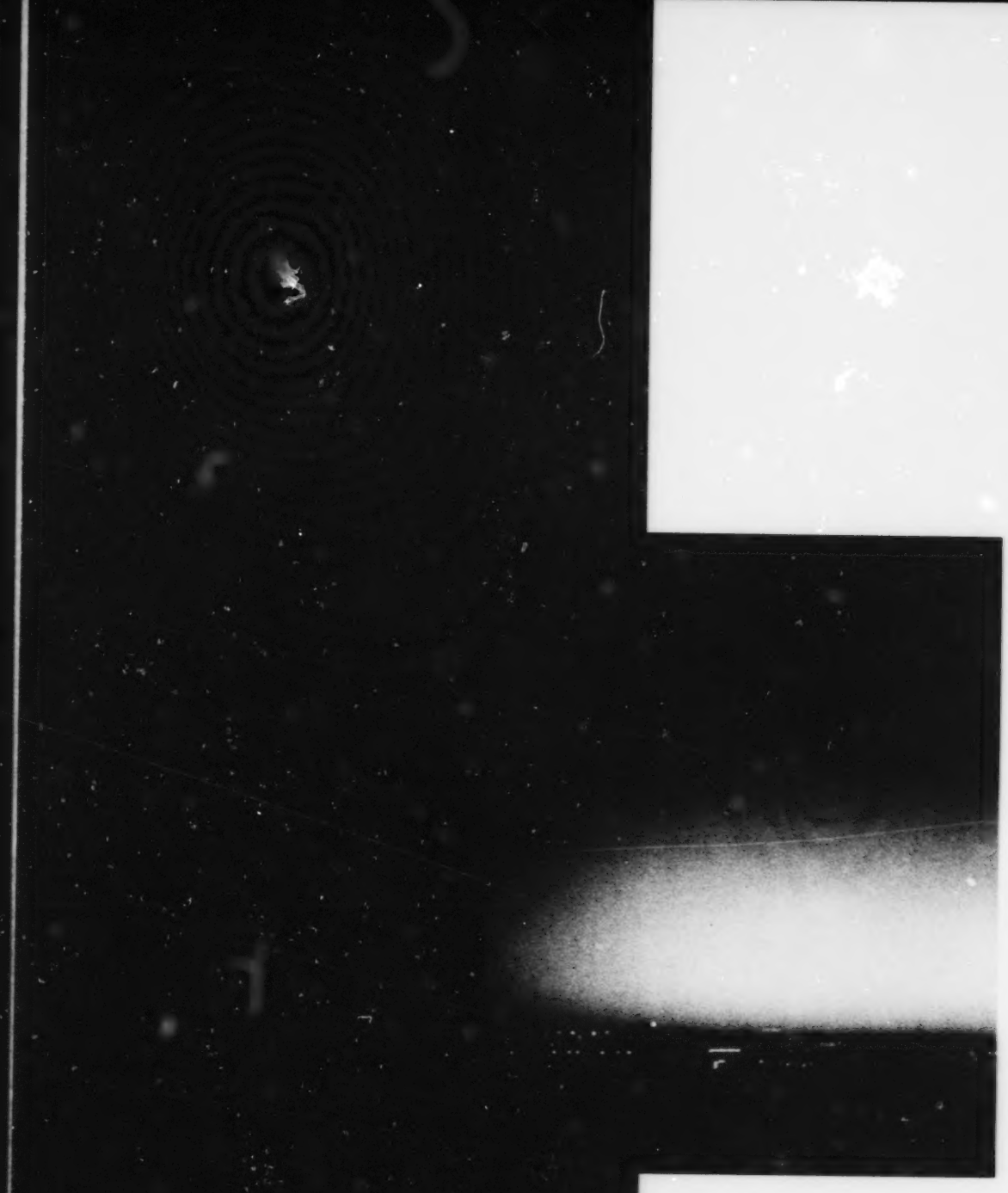

SASKATCHEWAN -
THE SPIRIT
OF SUCCESS

92-06191/

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Spirit of success	2
The Spirit of Saskatchewan	4
Diversification drives growth	6
Exports mean business	9
Our agri-food success story	11
Natural resources — an exciting success story	13
Well connected for success	18
A superior work force	22
World class education for future success	24
R&D reflects our spirit of innovation	26
A special quality of life	29
Business environment fosters success	31



They planted the seeds of progress... seeds that have taken root and produced an enterprising people with a spirit that's incomparable.

In this land of plenty, Saskatchewan people have built a powerful and dynamic province, ready and able to compete in a global economy.

Our world class potash and uranium mines are testimonials to a highly skilled work force, determined to succeed. Saskatchewan is home to the second largest heavy oil reserves in Canada. Natural gas is plentiful. Millions of hectares of forest blanket the north, creating a foundation for our growing forestry industry.

We are world leaders in dryland farming techniques. Food processing, manufacturing, advanced technology and tourism all hold the promise of an economy that's ready to grow.

This is the information age — the age of the shrinking globe and reduced trade barriers. And, as more and more entrepreneurs, investors, major manufacturers, processors and researchers are discovering, Saskatchewan has come of age.

Our trade links span the globe. Access to Atlantic and Pacific shipping has produced a successful track record of trade and investment in Europe and the Pacific Rim. Modern technology and transportation networks combined with the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement make Saskatchewan an ideal point of access for the lucrative North American market.

Our competitive edge can be yours when you locate, invest or do business in Saskatchewan.

It's good to know that in an increasingly crowded world where access to markets, raw materials, a dependable labour force and a quality lifestyle are so important to business, there's still plenty of room to grow. Come and discover the spirit of success that is Saskatchewan!

The Saskatchewan climate is generally dry. A wide range of temperatures mark four distinct seasons: spring is moist and green; summer, hot and dry; fall, crisp and bright; winter, bracing and clear. And, always there is sunshine ... more days of sun than almost anywhere else on the continent.

Our million people come from the British Isles, all parts of Europe, Asia,

Africa, and the Americas, as well as from native Indian tribes. English is the dominant language, but French, German, Ukrainian and aboriginal languages are spoken in many communities. Our population centres are in the southern half of the province; nearly 40 per cent live in rural towns and villages and on farms.

The work ethic and mechanical aptitudes of our people offer a productive, reliable workforce for our primary industries, professions, and our emerging manufacturing, processing and advanced technology sectors.

We're building our future on the strength of our natural and renewable resources such as agriculture, minerals, energy and forests. We're also building on our human resources, through education, experience, technological expertise and entrepreneurial drive. Tourism attractions are being developed to complement our unspoiled environment.

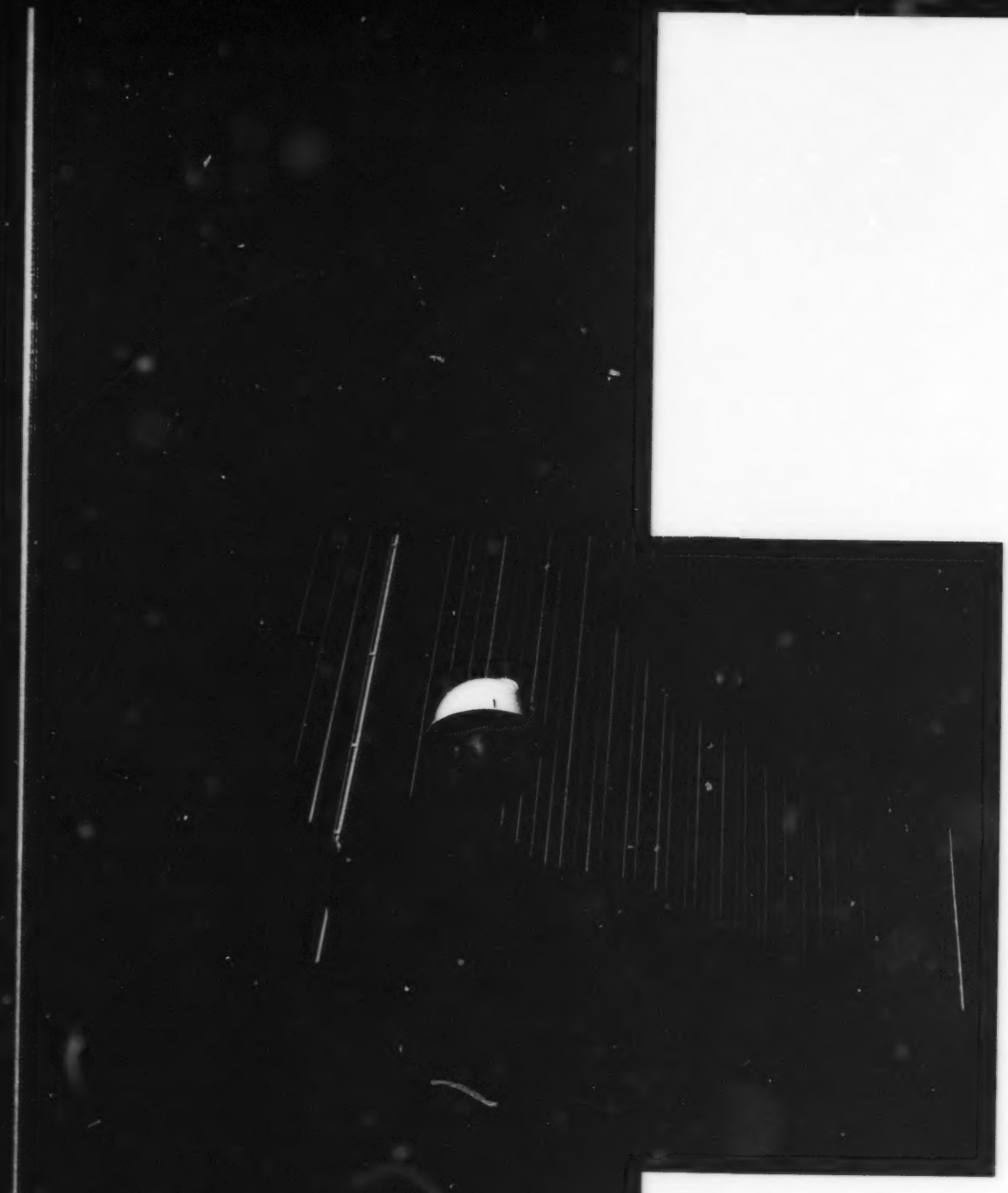
These combined strengths provide Saskatchewan with a growing provincial economy. Our gross domestic product (GDP) has risen from $15.2 billion in 1983 to over $20 billion in 1989. In 1989, our GDP real growth rate was 6.2 per cent. Total value of private and public investment reached $6.0 billion in 1989.

Saskatchewan's strong growth will continue.

We have an inventory of $6.0 billion in major projects in progress or planned over the next five years. These projects include uranium and gold mine development, construction of ammonia, ethanol and meat processing plants, development of Saskatchewan's (and Canada's) second heavy-oil upgrader, a new dam and thermal power generating station, local government capital programs, new university and hospital facilities, recreation, retail and office complexes, telecommunication networks and power transmission lines.

Put it all together, and you have the Saskatchewan spirit. There's nothing quite like it, anywhere.

This drag line near Estevan helps extract some of Saskatchewan's rich coal deposits



economic strengths and export potential. For example:

- continued expansion of value-added manufacturing and processing of our primary products;

- development and manufacturing of a larger quantity and wider range of the equipment and technology used in our

resource sectors, including agricultural machinery, mining equipment, and biotechnologies for grain and livestock producers;

• expansion of our advanced technology sectors, especially communications technology, instrumentation, software, and agricultural biotechnologies.

Our decentralized economic policy has success after success:

• new investment opportunities have been created for residents; more than 20 per cent of Saskatchewan people have participated in government-sponsored bond or share offerings, resulting in $1.4 billion in investment from 1988-90;

• tourism revenues and visits by non-residents have risen in response to concentration on tourism promotion and development;

- tourism inquiries increased by nearly 74 per cent in just two years, 1990 over 1988;
- during 1988, the latest figures available, nearly 7.4 million person/"tourism" trips were made to and within Saskatchewan by Canadians; the Canadian non-resident portion increased by 27 per cent in 1988 over 1984, the overseas portion increased 39 per cent in 1988 over 1987;

• the advanced technology sector has grown from approximately 40 firms employing 1,700 people in 1982 to some 200 technology-intensive firms employing an estimated 5,000 today, and has achieved significant international prominence;

• international exports of processed foods, specialty crops, manufactured goods and technology products by Saskatchewan businesses increased by 11.8 per cent to $1.1 billion in 1989;

• in the early 1980s, primary industries and construction accounted for one-third of the GDP; as we entered the 90s, they influenced less than one-quarter of our GDP;

• new capital investment in manufacturing rose more than five-fold between 1981 ($124 million) and 1990 ($702 million), with firms planning to invest a record $974 million in 1991; cumulative new capital investment in manufacturing topped $2.9 billion between 1982 and 1990;

• a greater variety of products is being manufactured and processed in Saskatchewan than ever before:

- wood and paper
- heavy oil upgrading
- recreational vehicles
- rolled steel
- processed meats
- tempered glass
- intravenous (IV) solutions
- computer software
- chemicals and fertilizer
- furniture
- hydro turbines and electrical cable.

The Government of Saskatchewan recently introduced Community Bonds, a new approach to community development. Community Bonds offer a way for Saskatchewan people to participate directly in their local economies investing in business and industry.

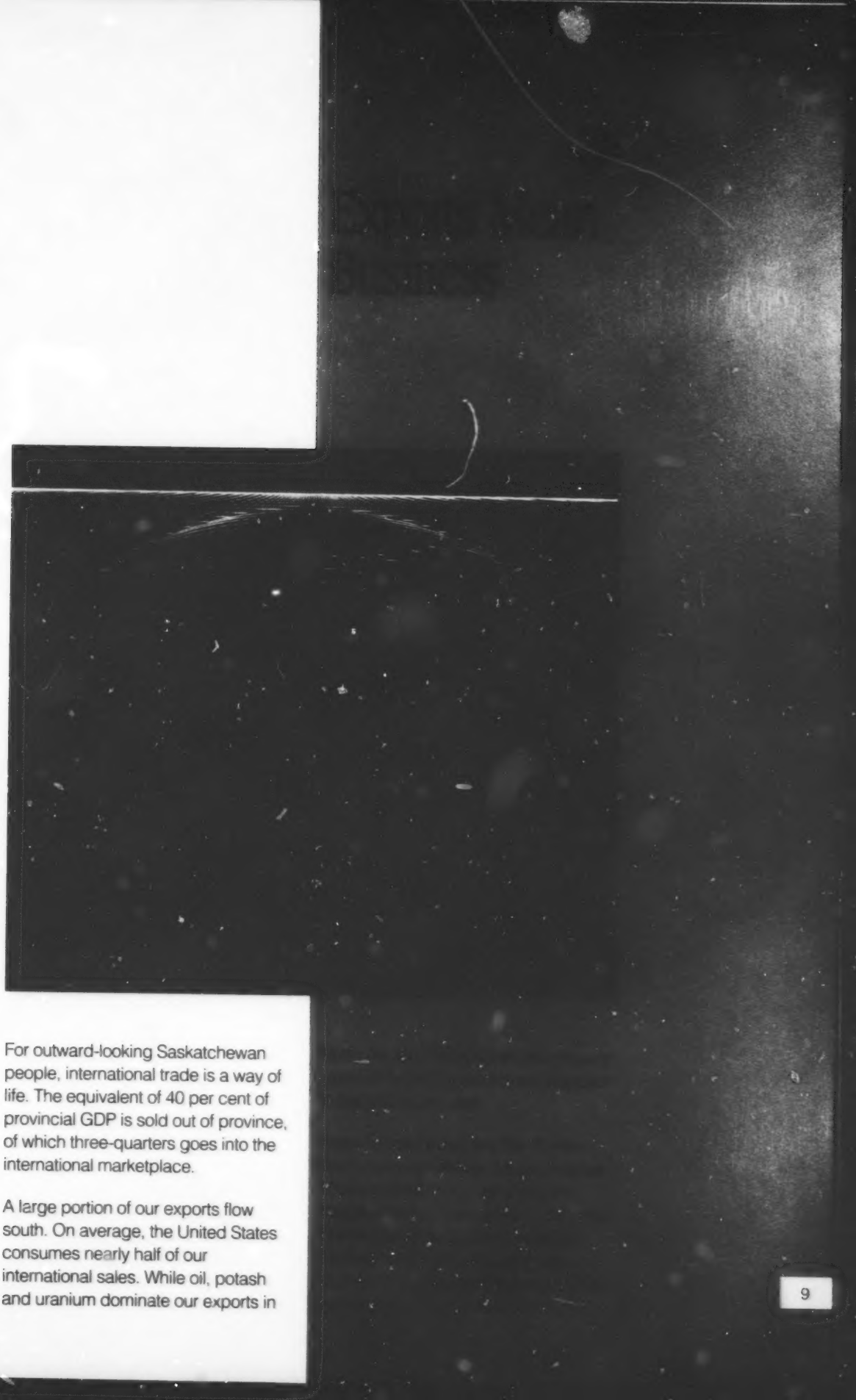
Tourism is one of our fastest-growing industries. Our formula for success? Communities, business and government work together to further its growth and expansion. Increased interest in Saskatchewan's many unique attractions means enormous tourism potential.

Saskatchewan has 31 provincial parks, 101 regional parks, two national parks, and four urban park authorities. Each offers a different experience, from wilderness canoeing and camping to skiing, golfing or relaxing in a hot tub. Camping is available in most parks, as well as in most of the 166 recreation sites.

There's plenty of untouched nature in Saskatchewan. The province is almost the size of Texas: nearly 800 miles from top to bottom — with an incredible variety of unique geological and historic features.

One of the single most significant forces in economic diversification is small business. More than 30,000 small business firms generate a total payroll of over $2 billion and some 120,000 full years of employment. Firms employing fewer than 50 people create 60 per cent of all new jobs. Almost 40 per cent of the province's total employment is in such firms.

Saskatchewan is home to a vibrant co-operative sector. In 1989-90, 100 new co-operatives were incorporated, for a total of 1,400 registered co-operatives with 600,000 members. Co-operatives generate $4.3 billion in annual sales, have over $7 billion in assets and employ more than 14,000 people.



For outward-looking Saskatchewan people, international trade is a way of life. The equivalent of 40 per cent of provincial GDP is sold out of province, of which three-quarters goes into the international marketplace.

A large portion of our exports flow south. On average, the United States consumes nearly half of our international sales. While oil, potash and uranium dominate our exports in

However, private sector and government initiatives have led to growing sales in specialized manufactured products, processed meat and foods, and services.

In total, about 300 Saskatchewan firms export to nearly 200 countries. These exporters range from small manufacturers to the large grain, mining and energy companies who sell commodities worldwide.

Saskatchewan has contributed significantly to Canada's pursuit of trade liberalization on a bilateral basis with the U.S., and on a multilateral basis through the GATT negotiations. Reducing trade barriers and expanding world markets is essential to maintaining long-term industrial growth.

The agri-food industry is an important player in the Saskatchewan economy. Agriculture is the largest primary industry in the province. Throughout the 1980s, agriculture contributed an average of 12 per cent per year to the provincial gross domestic product (GDP). As Saskatchewan's agri-food industry diversifies, food processing and farm equipment and supply

and canary seed. Saskatchewan grows half of Canada's six major export crops — wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and canola — on 44 per cent of the country's cultivated farmland.

Advanced technologies and irrigation have helped to diversify our crops. The last few years have seen an increase in the cultivation of field peas and beans, lentils, buckwheat, safflower, corn, wild rice, berries, alfalfa and lilies. These crops offer new opportunities for value-added processing.

Saskatchewan produces more than a quarter of Canada's prairie cattle and one-fifth of the hogs and poultry. Our livestock is sought by breeders around the world. Many opportunities exist in the raising, feeding, slaughtering, dressing and distribution of livestock.

Food processing is Saskatchewan's largest manufacturing industry, led by meat packing and dairy processing. An emphasis on value-added products has encouraged new products such as honey and honey blends, wild berry jams, herbs, puffed wild rice, wheat nuts, salads, game ranching and exotic meats, beef jerky, bottled water, noodles and pasta products, sauerkraut, perogies, lentil soups, fish, mushrooms and alfalfa sprouts.

Saskatchewan processors also produce canola oil, flour, bread, and potato products.

A variety of Saskatchewan products and services support our primary agricultural production. For example, there are more than 100 short-line agricultural implement manufacturers. Originally developed to serve local farming needs, the agricultural equipment industry now exports to the nearby, tariff-free American market and to other international markets.

Still, many agricultural components are imported. That creates opportunities to manufacture a wide range of products to support farm implement manufacturing.

Every year, Saskatchewan farmers generate more than $4 billion in farm cash receipts from operations on 26.5 million hectares of prime agricultural land. As a result, farmers annually spend about $3 billion on agricultural operations. More than 60,000 farms constitute a $530-million market for seed, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers and related inputs. Greater use of low-tillage farming methods is increasing these consumption levels. Farmers also spend about $675 million a year on fuel and to maintain farm equipment and machinery.

Government programs offer low-cost farm loans for growth, Crown land sales for expansion, crop insurance, and beef and hog market insurance for producer stability.

Some programs also encourage research and development in agriculture and food. Biotechnology, marketing, farm management, and the design of food processing equipment are among projects sponsored by the Saskatchewan Agriculture Development Fund.

Whether it's manufacturing, food processing, agricultural support services or biotechnology, Saskatchewan's massive agricultural base offers increasing opportunities for enterprising individuals and companies.

Saskatchewan's resource base is plentiful and diverse. Renewable and non-renewable sectors offer opportunities in exploration, drilling, production, processing and servicing.

THE GREAT UNTOLD MINERALS STORY

In the past decade, oil, natural gas, coal, potash, uranium and gold have thrust Saskatchewan to the forefront of

possibility of a commercial diamond development in the province. Exploration activity has since spread to the southern areas of the province.

A base metal find at McIlvenna Bay, in Hanson Lake, is the most significant one in Saskatchewan since the Flin Flon copper-zinc orebody was found in 1915. Production is scheduled to start in 1992 at a rate of 3,000 tons (2,722 tonnes) of ore per day.

Saskatchewan is the world's largest exporter of uranium, supplying 20 per cent of western world consumption. Massive reserves in the Athabasca Basin hold more than 300 million kilograms of uranium metal, about 80 per cent of Canada's and 10 per cent of the world's known recoverable reserves.

The Key Lake mine is the largest uranium producer in the world and Cigar Lake has the world's richest

Key Lake: site of the world's largest uranium mine

uranium deposit. Saskatchewan-based Cameco is the largest uranium mining company in the world.

The current average production level for Saskatchewan uranium metal is 6.8 million kilograms per year.

Our province is a global leader in potash, with nearly two-thirds of the world's recoverable potash reserves. Saskatchewan's competitive

Saskatchewan has several centuries' worth of potash reserves

advantage is both the quantity and the exceptional quality of its ore reserves. Our 10 mines now supply 25 per cent of world demand. By conservative estimates, Saskatchewan could supply world demand at current levels for several hundred years.

In the La Ronge Gold Belt, a series of new mines is expected to yield about 380,000 ounces of gold from 1987-1991. The Bakos zone, also north-northeast of La Ronge, promises to become Saskatchewan's largest gold mine to date with reserves estimated equivalent to over 330,000 ounces of recoverable gold. The Seabee deposit is slated to commence production late in 1991. Gold production is projected at 52,000 ounces per year over a five-year mine life.

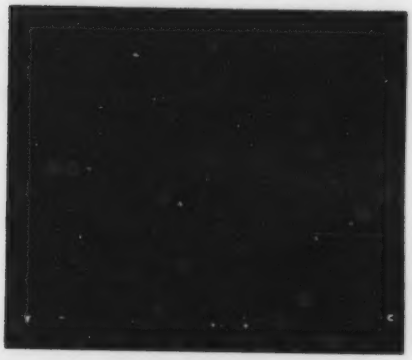
Few areas can match Saskatchewan's variety, volume and purity of industrial minerals. The potential is largely unexplored, but so far we have uncovered:

- large deposits of high grade silica sand
- clays
- kaolin
- bentonite
- dolomite
- granite
- sodium chloride (salt)
- sodium sulphate
- calcium chloride brine
- peat moss.

GROWING ENERGY RESOURCES

Saskatchewan is the second largest crude oil producer in Canada, with 11 per cent of the country's productive capacity. The annual production level is about 74 million barrels (11.8 million cubic metres). This production comes from 14,000 active oil wells.

Refineries produce gasoline, diesel and bunker fuel, propane and butane in Regina and asphalt in Moose Jaw.



Canada's first heavy oil upgrader, a $700-million plant in Regina, started production in 1988. A $1.2-billion upgrader is being built in Lloydminster. These upgraders will provide a stable and secure market for Saskatchewan's heavy oil production. There are an estimated 4 billion cubic metres (25 billion barrels) of heavy oil in place in the Kindersley-Lloydminster area of the province.

Saskatchewan is a growing exporter of natural gas. As of January, 1989 there were more than 79.8 billion cubic metres of recoverable reserves identified. Oil and gas exploration resulted in the drilling of 1,379 wells — 606 for oil and 529 for natural gas production. Export volumes have grown from almost nothing in the mid-eighties to 2.7 billion cubic metres in 1989.

Our lignite coal reserves are tapped for nearly three-quarters of the province's electrical generation requirements, as well as production of lignite char and barbecue briquettes. There are 7.6 billion tonnes of lignite coal resources, and over 2 billion tonnes of mineable coal.

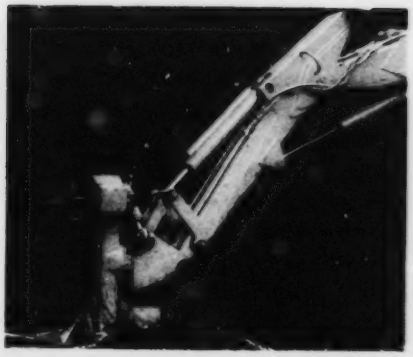
MORE POWER TO YOU

Saskatchewan's energy story is outstanding. Our energy supplies are delivered through extensive distribution networks at economical rates. Natural gas is available in Saskatchewan at 70 per cent of the Ontario cost. Electrical costs are both competitive and, where applicable, negotiable.

SaskPower, a provincial Crown corporation, provides electricity across nearly 652,000 square kilometres.

Through more than 60 years of service, the corporation has built economical energy supplies that are delivered through an extensive powerline system of some 143,000 kilometres — a network long enough to circle the earth three-and-a-half times. SaskPower has a generating capacity of 2,750,375 kilowatts — enough to light up 27 million 100-watt light bulbs.

Industrial and commercial customers use most of the power produced, 28 per cent and 21 per cent respectively.



Harvesting some of Saskatchewan's 140,000 square kilometres of commercial forest

In southeastern Saskatchewan, the new 300-megawatt Shand Power Station will begin operating in 1992. It will be the most environmentally advanced coal-fired plant in Canada.

Businesses are supported with competitive rates that keep a company's bottom line in mind. In 1990 SaskPower cut electricity rates by an average of 30 per cent under the new Manufacturers and Food Processing Rate, and introduced a 10 per cent reduction to small business customers.

Saskatchewan Energy Holdings Ltd., Saskatchewan's natural gas company, transports and distributes natural gas through two operating subsidiaries. SaskEnergy Inc. provides full service to more than 287,000 residential, rural and commercial customers. TransGas Ltd. transports natural gas for direct sale and export for 300 customers. SaskEnergy Inc. maintains 15 years' supply of natural gas under contract and provides the second lowest full service rates in Canada.

Saskatchewan has an estimated 130.3 billion cubic metres of gas reserves, including 80 billion which are established.

SASKATCHEWAN FORESTS: A NATURAL SUCCESS

More than half of Saskatchewan is forest. The 355,000 square kilometres (137,000 square miles) of forested area includes 140,000 square kilometres (54,000 square miles) designated commercial. Major softwoods are jack pine, and black and white spruce. Hardwoods include aspen, black poplar and white birch.

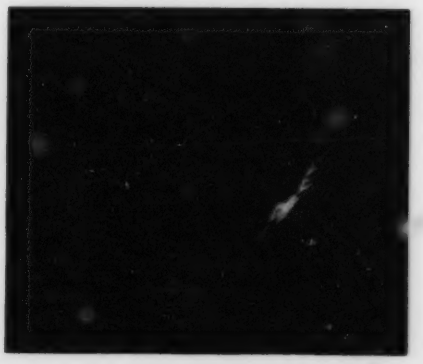
The total value of forest production for 1988-89 was $389 million, representing a 51 per cent increase over 1987/88.

Production of Saskatchewan pulp was significantly expanded in 1987 as a result of a major forestry agreement between the province and Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. Another pulp mill is under construction in Meadow Lake. Long-term licence agreements signed with major forest users have resulted in more effective management of our available resources.

Lumber, plywood and particle board production is an established industry, and new opportunities in softwoods are attracting investors. One of Canada's largest fine-paper mills recently opened in Prince Albert. Chopsticks for export to Korea and Japan are now manufactured from Saskatchewan poplar at a Regina plant. There is room for further expansion in hardwood furniture, housing and building materials.

COMMUNICATIONS — DATA WAY TO GO

SaskTel, a provincially owned Crown corporation with membership in



Telecom Canada, provides local, national and global telecommunications services. A complete range of voice, data, image and text telecommunications products and services are offered at rates that continue to be among the lowest in North America.

SaskTel has built one of the world's most advanced telecommunications networks. A number of major capital projects that will enhance the quality and capacity of the network are nearing completion.

Saskatchewan's fibre optic network, the longest of its kind in the world when completed in 1984, has since been extended and now exceeds 4,600 kilometres.

Into the 1990s and beyond, SaskTel's aggressive leadership in applying the latest switching and transmission technologies will ensure that Saskatchewan maintains a leading edge in communications.

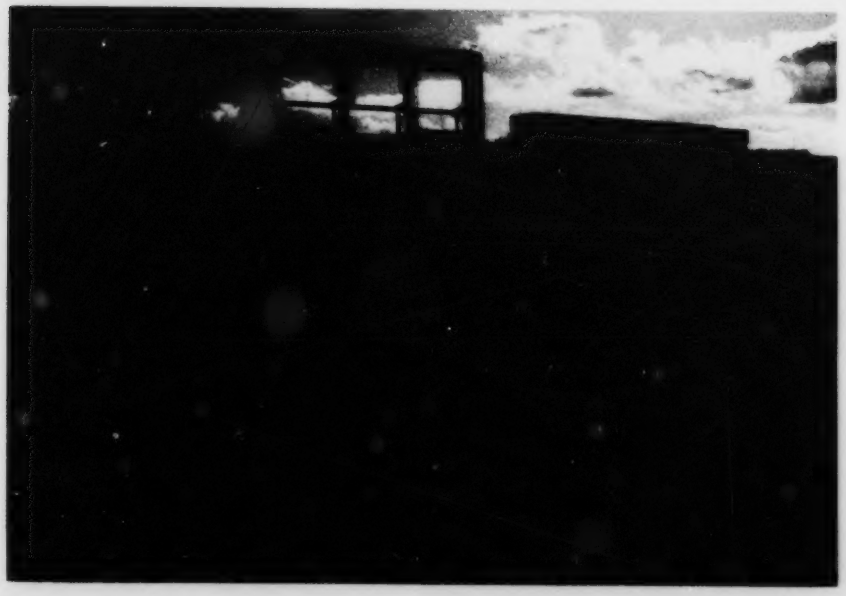
AMPLE WATER SUPPLIES

Saskatchewan has 11 per cent of all the fresh water in Canada, mostly located in the northern half of the province. There are an estimated 20 million acres of surface water in Saskatchewan covering approximately 12 per cent of the province. In addition, twenty major underground aquifers have been identified, each capable of yielding millions of gallons of water per day.

Municipalities manage their own water supplies, drawing from lakes and rivers as well as groundwater sources.

Notable Saskatchewan achievements in the areas of water quantity and quality include:

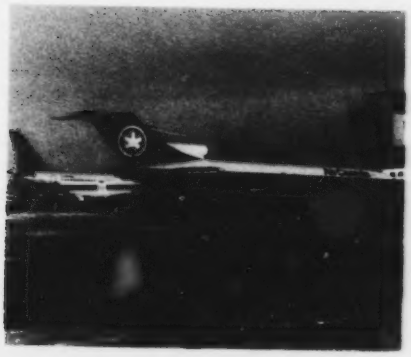
- Canada's largest pressurized pipeline irrigation development at Lucky Lake;
- largest and most technically advanced carbon filtration system in Canada for water supply (Regina/ Moose Jaw);
- Canadian leader in groundwater resource analysis;
- Saskatchewan Water Corporation, the only corporation of its kind in North America, established to deal with water management.



Francois-Finlay Dam/Nipawin Hydroelectric Station near Nipawin, Saskatchewan

Winnipeg, Toronto and Vancouver. Daily jet transborder service is also available to Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota. The approximate flying time between Regina/Saskatoon and Toronto is three hours, Vancouver – two hours and Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg – one hour.

Air service within the province is also of high calibre. Local scheduled air services are available to the



Saskatchewan cities of Swift Current, North Battleford, Lloydminster and Prince Albert. Regular scheduled air services to northern Saskatchewan include La Ronge, Points North Landing, Wollaston Lake, Stony Rapids, Fond Du Lac and Uranium City.

This ease of access means that firms in Saskatchewan can transport staff to business meetings anywhere in North America. Air cargo service is also available.

There are two major national airports in Saskatchewan and 160 other airports and airstrips throughout the province. Twenty of these airports are certified by Transport Canada and 109 are registered in the Canada Flight Supplement.

CONNECTED ON THE GROUND

Our central North American location makes Saskatchewan a transportation and distribution centre with access to the mid, southern and western United States, the Canadian North and the Prairies.

BY ROAD:

State-of-the-art truck delivery means major prairie and North American centres are just hours away for most commodities. Well established Saskatchewan-U.S. trade offers promising backhaul opportunities.

Saskatchewan has 207,000 kilometres (128,630 miles) of primary and

SHIPPING BY TRUCK

(Actual transit times in hours from Saskatchewan)

Edmonton	7.55
Calgary	9.1
Winnipeg	11.3
Denver	21.0
Minneapolis	23.25
Vancouver	23.25
Kansas City	25.0
Seattle	28.0
Chicago	30.25
Portland	30.25
Detroit	38.0
San Francisco	39.0
Dallas	40.0
Toronto	41.0
Los Angeles	43.0
Montreal	43.0
New York	45.5
Atlanta	48.0
Philadelphia	49.0
Boston	55.0
Miami	64.0

Transit times, 800 km (500 mi) or less – single driver

Transit times, over 800 km (500 mi) – double drivers

secondary roads, giving the province the longest maintained highway and road network of any province in Canada.

Saskatchewan's commercial trucking industry offers a full range of competitive trucking services. All major carriers are represented in Saskatchewan and provide shippers with competitive service to all rural communities. The Trans Canada and the Yellowhead Highways allow for the efficient movement of extra provincial traffic. The majority of international traffic is through the port of Portal, North Dakota and North Portal, Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan Transportation Company (STC), a Crown corporation offering bus service throughout the province, offers depot-to-depot parcel express services. Greyhound Lines of Canada also crosses the province, and there are several regional bus services.

BY RAIL:

Two transcontinental railways provide freight service, including container and piggyback handling, on more than 10,000 kilometres (6,200 miles) of track. Besides the main rail lines, there are thousands of kilometres of branch lines criss-crossing the southern and central regions of the province. Rail service extends as far north as Meadow Lake and as far south as the United States border.

CP Rail's container handling facilities at the railyards in Regina

The main lines of both railways can be loaded to 119,297 kilograms per car without restriction. The remaining operational rail lines are rated at 80,287 kilograms, 99,792 kilograms and conditional 113,400 kilograms per car capacity.

In addition, the Soo Line operates directly into the United States.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CONNECTION

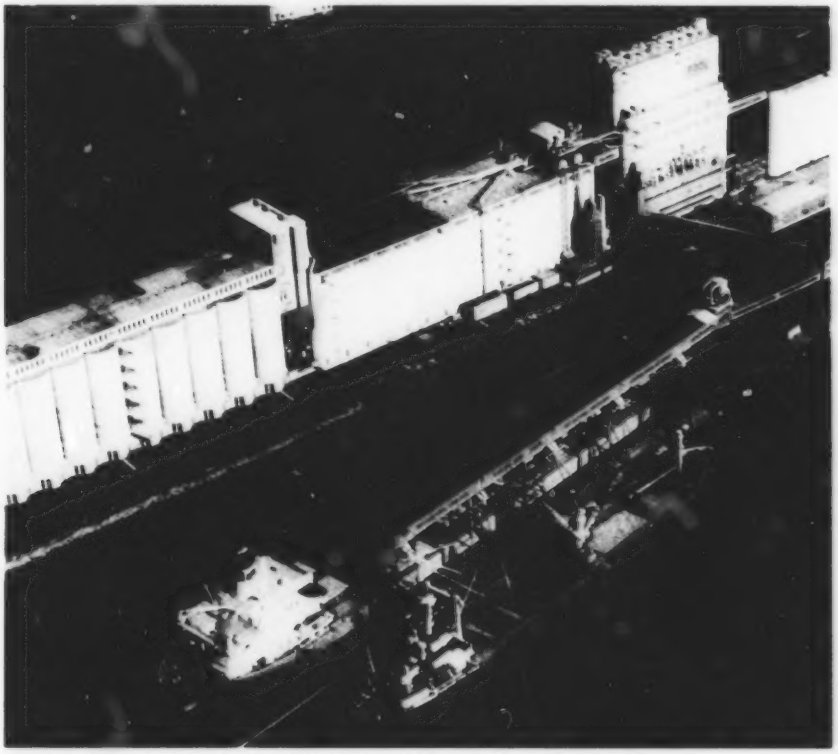
Saskatchewan's transportation advantages, combined with the Canada/U.S. Free Trade Agreement, are providing manufacturers with market and economic advantages.

A market of 5.3 million people lies within an 800-kilometre radius of Saskatchewan and 81.3 million within a 2,000-kilometre radius.

Few locations anywhere in the world allow a business to enjoy easier market access. In Canada, there are no border inspections, customs red tape or other border crossing procedures involved when travelling from province to province. For access to the United States from Saskatchewan, only one border crossing is necessary — at the Canada/U.S. border. Travel from state to state within the United States is also free and open.

THE TECHNOLOGY CONNECTION

Computerized networks help transport goods and services to and from



Grain is shipped to the Pacific Rim from the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool's terminal in North Vancouver

Saskatchewan. Some of these are:

- EDI – Electronic Data Interchange (documents, invoices, bills of lading)

- EFT – Electronic Funds Transfer (financial exchange of funds)

- Satellite Tracking – Tracing and tracking shipments, trucks, rail cars, ships

- Bar Coding – Tracking backwards or forwards – people, paper, products, time/labour.

THE COASTAL PORTS CONNECTION

Saskatchewan has access to large marine ports on both coasts. The St. Lawrence Seaway and the Port of Churchill, Manitoba offer other options.

LARGER CANADIAN MARINE PORTS TO AND FROM WORLD MARKETS

Vancouver, British Columbia
– served by 60 shipping lines

Toronto, Ontario
– served by 77 shipping lines

Saint John, New Brunswick
– served by 50 shipping lines

Montreal, Quebec
– served by 103 shipping lines

Halifax, Nova Scotia
– served by 31 shipping lines

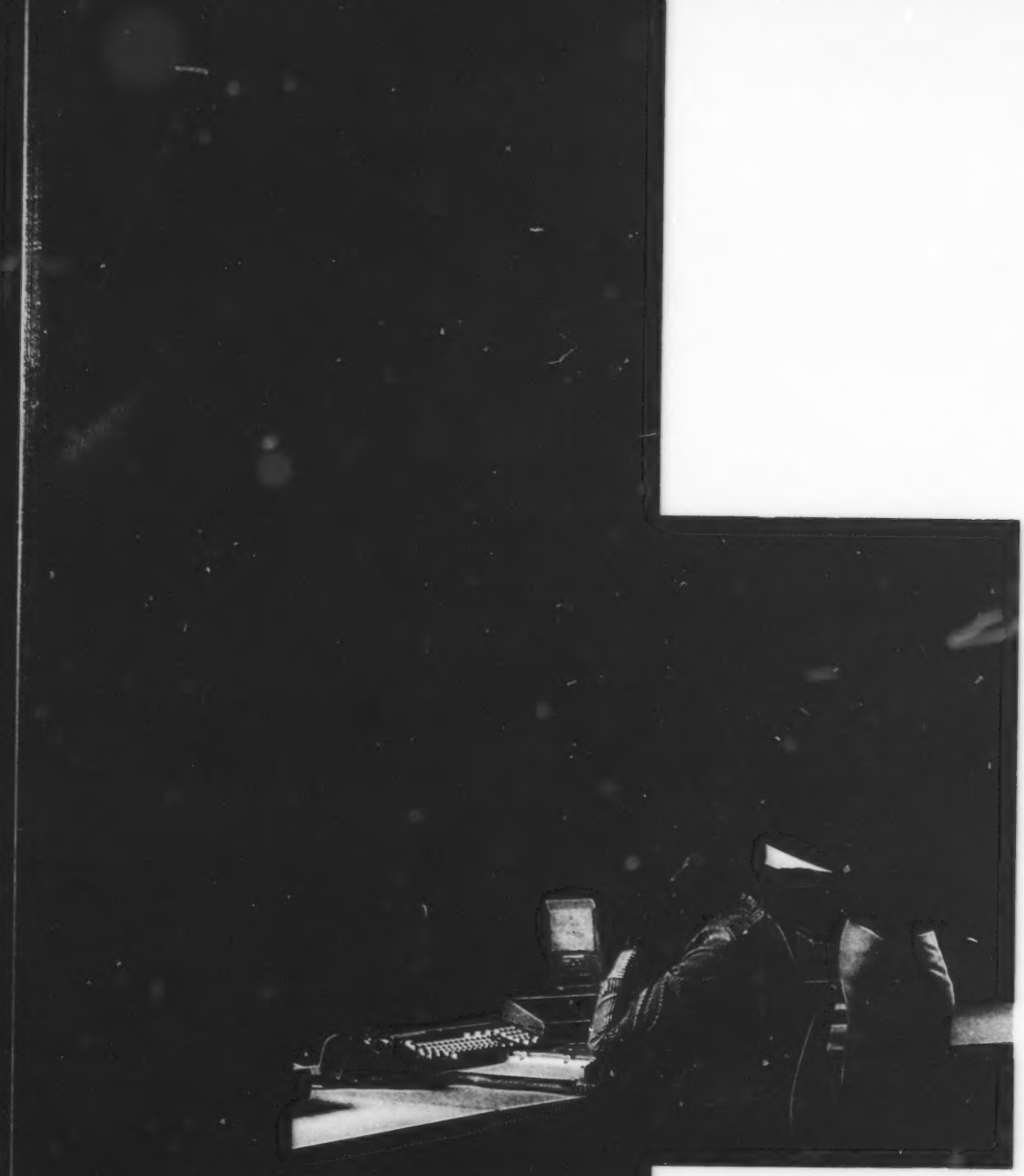
Churchill, Manitoba
– served by several steamers

MAJOR CANADIAN CONTAINER PORTS

Halifax, Nova Scotia
Montreal, Quebec
Quebec City, Quebec
Saint John, New Brunswick
Vancouver, British Columbia

STEAMSHIP AGENTS

There are 75 steamship agents listed in Canada that can be contacted through the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National freight sales office at the nearest Saskatchewan major centre. These officials will contact their foreign freight divisions.



force with an exceptional array of mechanical, equipment-operating and managerial skills.

Ninety per cent of Saskatchewan workers have at least some secondary education while more than 36 per cent have post-secondary schooling.

The province's labour force reached 483,000 in 1990. Saskatchewan enjoys

one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country. Our job tenure is the longest in Canada on an annual basis, and has been consistently higher than the national average over the past eight years.

Saskatchewan has an enviable record of labour-management harmony. Labour legislation and initiatives of the provincial Labour Relations Board provide a productive and co-operative balance between the workforce and management.

Saskatchewan productivity levels in the manufacturing sector are consistently higher than the national average. Our labour force can be trained to specific industry requirements through an extensive provincial educational system. Employment programs underwrite the costs of some types of on-the-job and institutional training. When such training is done, companies have experienced Saskatchewan productivity levels of 35 per cent or more above the national average.

Bulldozer blades manufactured at Degelman Industries Ltd., Regina, are exported around the world

postgraduate degrees in commerce and administration. Specializations are organizational behaviour, industrial relations, accounting, finance, business management, operations, personnel administration, public administration, computational science, economics, marketing and quantitative analysis.

Engineering programs at the University of Saskatchewan include agricultural, chemical, civil, electrical, engineering physics, mechanical, geological and geophysical specialties. The University of Regina offers degrees in electronic information, industrial, and regional environmental systems engineering.

As a key industrial strategy, the provincial and federal governments are establishing national networks for research and development. The University of Saskatchewan was recently named to six of the 14 Centres of Excellence networks across the country. Areas of specialty include veterinary diseases, space research, molecular dynamics, robotics and intelligence systems, neural regeneration, and respiratory health.

With construction of a $92 million Agriculture Building recently completed, the University of Saskatchewan is becoming widely known as a world-class centre for agricultural research. The University of Saskatchewan is the only university in Canada with a full complement of life sciences (medicine, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy and veterinary medicine).

This university also carries out advanced research in biotechnology, agricultural and biomedical engineering, applied microbiology, soil, water and environmental management, agricultural economics, and farm electronics.

The University of Regina's innovative systems engineering programs include specialties in water resource, transportation, production and communication systems, with a co-operative work/study option. The work/study program, also offered in administration, science, and computer science, gives students a practical blend of up-to-date theory and direct work experience.

For those involved in international business and industry, the Summer Centre for International Languages at the University of Regina provides intensive language and cultural training in ten languages. Language studies at the University of Regina were enhanced by the completion of the Language Training Institute in 1991.

Employee training plays a major role in economic development, providing companies with skilled workers. The Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology (SIAST) designs education and training programs to meet changing labour market needs. Through its four urban campuses and a network of the nine regional colleges, SIAST ensures that technical education is available throughout the province.

SIAST urban campuses in Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon offer certificate and diploma vocational training programs to approximately 15,200 full-time students, and 35,000 part-time and extension students.

Program choices include agriculture, applied arts, basic education, business, community and social services, engineering technologies, medical and applied sciences, natural resources, trades, and university transfer. Program services include skill assessment, career counselling, educational counselling, and work experience and placement.

There are about 60 private vocational schools registered in the province with a total enrolment in excess of 5,200. These schools provide instruction in a wide range of areas including computer training, business support occupations, aesthetics, fashion design, income tax preparation, radio advertising and electronics.

and product testing is critical for today's executive.

This expertise flourishes in Saskatchewan. Through two well-equipped universities and the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC), Saskatchewan people lead the world in several fields of understanding - not only of how things work but also of how they can be made to work better.

Beck Technology Inc., Saskatoon, has developed user-friendly systems to match computer technology to machine tool functions

Saskatchewan has taken a lead role in the federal-provincial initiative called the national Networks of Centres of Excellence Program. The program encourages and oversees the formation of university-industry teams to perform research and development of new technologies and product opportunities that can eventually be commercialized.

Our researchers and companies are represented in six of the 14 networks which have been established across Canada, one of the largest roles played by any province. The six are:

- Bacterial Diseases
  - developing and marketing a vaccine against "cattle shipping fever", a disease that currently costs the cattle industry $500,000 annually;

- Centre of Excellence for Molecular and Interfacial Dynamics
  - understanding the interaction of light with molecules;

- Canadian Network for Space Research
  - studying the issues of global warming and the thinning of the ozone layer;

- Institute for Robotics and Intelligent Systems (IRIS)
  - potential industrial applications ranging all the way from design of large information systems, to development of sensors and control systems for agricultural equipment, to possible robotic vision systems;

- Neural Regeneration and Functional Recovery
  - a project potentially enabling individuals with severe physical disabilities to regain their motor and sensory functions;

- Respiratory Health Network
  - testing and evaluation of new technology for people requiring mechanical breathing assistance.

Among Saskatchewan's technological "firsts" are the world's:

- first point of sales (POS) debit card and automated health card system, including development of software;

- developer of the cobalt 60 radiation unit cancer therapy patented in 1959;

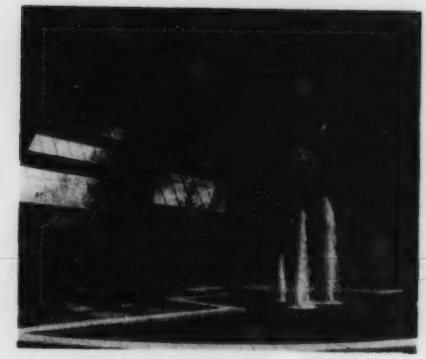
- first to supply foreign instrumentation for a Japanese satellite;

- first to perfect cell fusion and cell culture;

- first to use an automated system to administer a health benefit program for prescription drug services.

We were also the first in Canada to:

- convert our telecommunications network to computer-based (all-digital) technology;



Innovation Place, Saskatoon, one of the world's leading research parks

- eliminate multi-party telephone lines;
- apply the Automated Teller System;
- establish a consumer drug information telephone service to all residents.

We are world leaders in:

- agricultural biotechnology
- satellite control and monitoring
- satellite communications
- digital communications
- fibre optics
- instrumentation
- energy-efficient building construction
- environmental technologies
- upper atmospheric research
- transgenic flax and barley
- cryopreservation
- materials handling/transportation.

Who does all this internationally-recognized research and development? The following lists just some of the major advanced technology players and facilities in Saskatchewan:

- Canadian Centre of Advanced Instrumentation
- Innovation Place (ranked in the top 20 among research parks in the world)
- Institute of Space and Atmospheric Studies
- Saskatchewan Accelerator Laboratory
- Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC)
- Toxicology Research Centre
- University of Regina
- University of Saskatchewan
- Veterinary Infectious Disease Organization (VIDO).

As Saskatchewan people built a successful business base for growth and prosperity, they also created a model society based on caring and support for the family.

Saskatchewan's health care system is one of the best in Canada. We were the first province in Canada to adopt a health care program providing free medical care for all, dental care for

Government mortgage protection plans are offered in times of high interest rates to make quality housing even more accessible.

Saskatchewan Government Insurance (SGI) auto insurance rates are among the lowest in Canada.

Saskatchewan was the first province in Canada to offer a voluntary pension plan for individuals without access to, or who wish to supplement, a private pension plan. This includes the self-employed, students and homemakers.

Saskatchewan communities are among the safest and securest in the world. In our cities, towns and villages children can play safely. Families can enjoy activities in complete security among our friendly people and neighbourhoods.

Our communities offer facilities for a wide range of amateur and professional sports:

- ice sports
- football
- soccer
- basketball
- baseball
- volleyball
- water sports
- racquet sports
- horse racing.

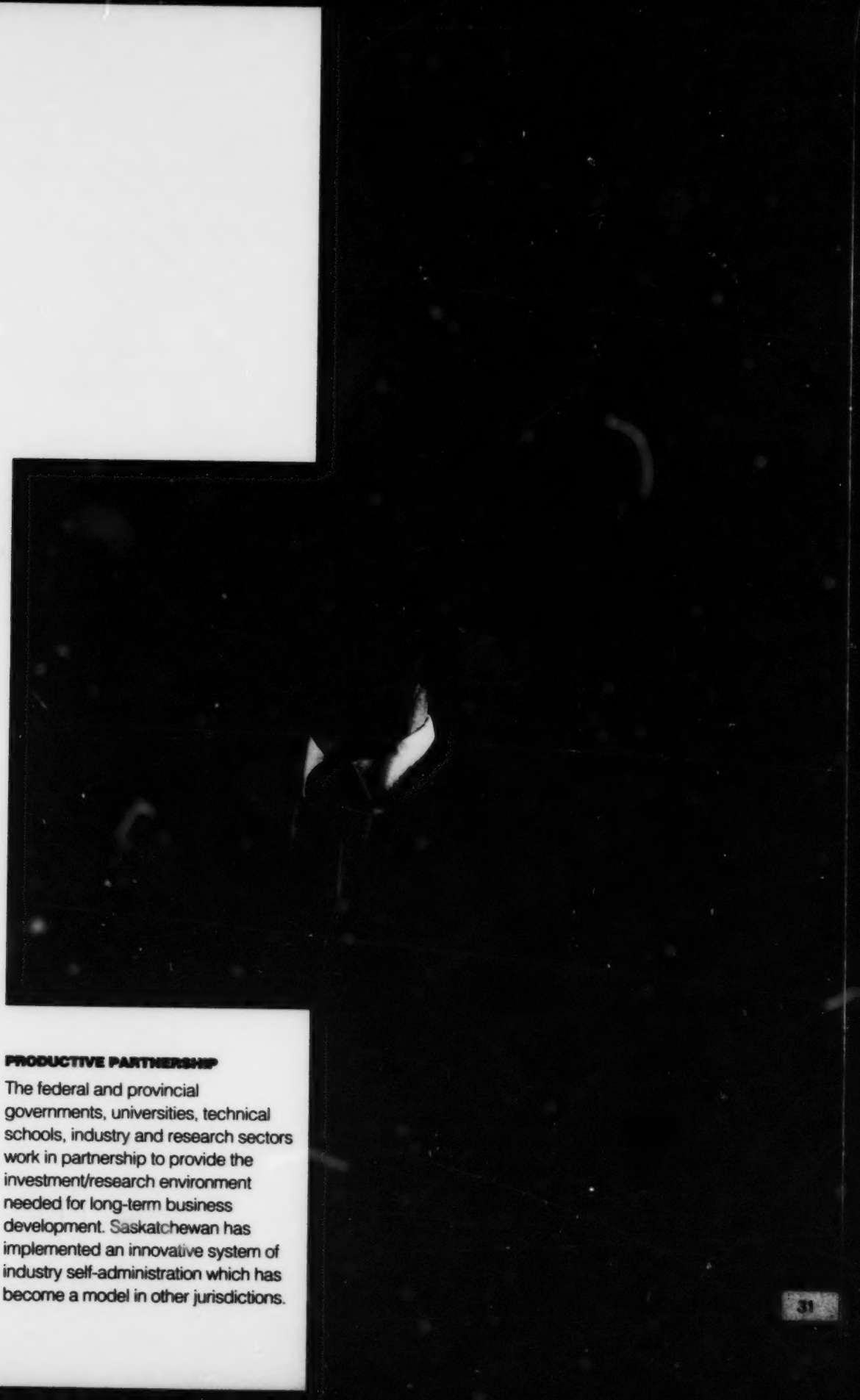
Family and individual recreation flourishes year-round. In the summer and fall, the myriad of available activities includes golf, tennis, boating, hunting and fishing, as well as camping, canoeing, swimming, hiking, cycling and white water rafting. Our provincial parks also offer a wide range of educational and interpretive programs for summer park visitors.

Saskatchewan features a full range of winter recreational activities, too, from skiing — both cross-country and downhill — to curling and ice skating, sledding, snowmobiling and ice fishing. More and more people are taking up the challenge of back-to-the-basics winter camping. The less adventure-inclined can still enjoy the exhilaration of winter's beauty and recreation adventures in the comfort of the deluxe year-round accommodations available at several provincial parks and private lodges.

Whatever your level of interest, you'll find exceptional year-round indoor sporting facilities throughout the province.

The Saskatchewan lifestyle is complemented by a full range of art and cultural experiences. In the performing arts, we have world class symphony orchestras, many excellent theatre groups and dance ensembles. Our varied museums and art galleries offer fascinating insights into the province's unique cultural heritage and vibrant visual arts community.

It's all rounded off with shopping and dining facilities second to none in Canada.



PRODUCTIVE PARTNERSHIP

The federal and provincial governments, universities, technical schools, industry and research sectors work in partnership to provide the investment/research environment needed for long-term business development. Saskatchewan has implemented an innovative system of industry self-administration which has become a model in other jurisdictions.

Commencing in 1992, the province will be harmonizing its sales tax with the federal Goods and Services Tax. As part of harmonization, businesses will be able to claim a full tax refund of sales tax paid on business purchases. This will significantly lower the cost of business investment in Saskatchewan.

An example of the partnership at work is the provincial Crown electrical utility, SaskPower. Since 1982, its Saskatchewan Supplier Development Program has seen the corporation increase its portion of goods and services purchased within the province from 37 per cent to a high of almost 90 per cent, or $261 million.

This commitment has resulted in companies already within the province expanding and upgrading facilities not only to meet the needs of the corporation, but also to independently enter the national and international markets.

The program has also seen firms from both Canada and the rest of the world, such as Hitachi Canada and Babcock & Wilcox, set up shop in Saskatchewan. Initially attracted by SaskPower, they have remained within the province to supply goods and services to markets everywhere.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

The Government of Saskatchewan and the Government of Canada have financial assistance programs available to manufacturers. These programs cover the major areas of capital investment, marketing, research and development, as well as employee training. The provincial government works with the tourism industry as partners in research, capital investment and marketing.

PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Saskatchewan has a well developed private consulting industry. Firms specialize in management, marketing, financial and legal services, design, environmental approvals, engineering, architecture, construction and labour relations. Saskatchewan's financial community, for example, includes nine major Canadian and international banks, 50 trust and savings corporations and 208 credit unions with commercial credit capabilities.

The large number of high technology electronics groups in the private, public and institutional sectors has provided a great deal of useful and exciting interaction leading to international recognition for both the firms and project scientists.

COMPETITIVE CONSTRUCTION COSTS

The total construction cost of a new facility in Saskatchewan is typically equal to or less than the total cost of a similar facility in other cities across Canada, when land purchase costs are factored in. A 27,637 square-foot building, suitable for a manufacturing operation, constructed in Regina, would cost $43.00 per square foot for a total building cost of $1,188,297. Construction wages in Saskatchewan are only about 80 per cent of the Canadian average construction wage.

Worth a closer look

Whether you're looking for a fascinating, relaxing place to visit or a dynamic land of business opportunities, Saskatchewan is well worth a closer look. The 1990s are bringing our province to a new era of growth. Come and visit. Come and stay. Come and grow with us.

If you require additional information, please contact:

Saskatchewan Economic
Diversification and Trade
1919 Saskatchewan Drive
Regina, Canada
S4P 3V7
Telephone (306) 787-2232
Fax (306) 787-8447

Printed in Canada
August, 1991